

## THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1841.

For a thrilling account of the storming of Rodriguez, from the new Part of Charles O'Malley, see First Page.

For a carefully corrected Bank Note Table, see First Page.

For a variety of News, Facts for Parents, &c. see First Page.

A letter from Washington to Lexington, Ky., dated July 21st, states that JOHN C. CALHOUN is the prominent Loco-Foco candidate for the Presidency, and that the Albany Regency favor his pretensions. We don't believe that last sentence. The Regency never like unpopular candidates, unless chosen from their own body.

Hon. HENRY W. TAYLOR, late Member of the Assembly of this State from Ontario County, now a resident of Marshall, Michigan, writes from that place that the Wheat Crop of Michigan will afford a surplus this year of \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 bushels, and that if a steady demand at 75 cents per bushel were assured the present population would easily furnish 5,000,000 bushels for export. [With a good Protective Tariff, that price would be certain.]

Mr. Taylor adds that the Corn Crop of Michigan is most abundant, but will be consumed at home in fattening hogs, of which there are 600,000, and 300,000 barrels of Pork will be put up this season.

The Susquehanna division of the New-York and Erie Railroad—117 miles long—is now nearly completed, and will be ready for the cars this Autumn. A branch only four miles long will intersect the Pennsylvania West Branch Canal at Toga Point. The Eastern Section is finished from Piermont to Goshen, and is in rapid progress beyond. We earnestly hope this great work may be completed by the close of 1842.

The Herald grossly misrepresents, and probably mistakes, the views and objects of those Clerks in our City who have taken into consideration the Hours of Labor to which many of them are now subjected. They seek no privilege, no exemption which had-carriers and cart-horses do not now enjoy. They simply wish to settle the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work in their calling; so that a Clerk shall not be bound, as a matter of ordinary duty, to work any number of hours, from eight to fifteen, at the pleasure of his employer. Of course, Merchants who wish to keep open fifteen or more hours, will so arrange their business as not to require any one Clerk the whole time; or, if they require overwork, will pay for it. It strikes us that such a regulation will be beneficial to all, and cannot be objectionable to any just employer. We do not believe a class so liberal and enlightened as the Merchants of New-York can wish to see their assistants and probable successors growing up to manhood in a ceaseless round of toil. We believe they will promptly and heartily second the movement of the Clerks.

ILLINOIS.—The Election for three Members of Congress in this State took place on Monday last, but we shall have few returns before the middle of next week. In the Third District, embracing the Northern half of the State, Hon. John T. Stuart, Whig, will probably be re-elected over James H. Ralston, V. B., and Frederick Collins, Abolition. This District contains over 40,000 votes, but probably 30,000 will be the extent of the vote.

In the Second District, the contest between Hon. Zadock Casey, the present Conservative Member, and Hon. S. H. Anderson, Opposition, is spirited, and the result doubtful.

In the First District, Ex-Gov. John Reynolds, Opp., will doubtless be re-elected. Mr. Stephen R. Rowan, the Van Buren Land Officer at Shawneetown, announced himself an 'independent' candidate, in favor of giving a fair support to the new Administration—but it did not take, and he has withdrawn. Henry L. Webb, Esq., (brother to Col. Webb of the Courier and Enquirer, and a thorough Whig,) is the only opponent of Gov. Reynolds.

No Legislature is chosen this year, but the choice of County and School Commissioners will somewhat increase the poll.

INDIANA.—We have letters from both the Centre and North of Indiana, agreeing in the statement that the Legislature this week chosen in that State is as likely to be Opposition as any way, owing to local and personal questions, and the absence of all political excitement. We shall hear soon.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.

To the Editor of the Tribune: You do great injustice to the Hon. James J. Roosevelt in your remarks this (Friday) morning, relative to his course upon the Bankrupt Law. As you state that you "are sincerely desirous to do justice to the motives and the conduct of your political opponents," I make no hesitation in calling upon you to correct your statements and retract your insinuations.

Mr. Roosevelt expressly declared on the floor of the House, when the resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient to set upon a Bankrupt Law at the present session was reported from the Judiciary Committee, that he had opposed the resolution in Committee. If he had incorrectly "defined his position," I am inclined to think that Mr. Barnard, the Chairman of the Committee, who was present, would have jumped at the opportunity to convict him of falsehood. Mr. Milton Brown, on the other hand, admitted that he had voted in Committee for the adoption of the resolution.

Neither is any opposition to a Bankrupt Law evinced by Mr. Roosevelt's vote in the House against laying the resolution on the table. A motion to lay on the table is a well known expedient for evading a direct vote. To such a course Mr. R. was opposed; he desired that the subject should be disposed of immediately, and to commit the Administration party so that it could not avoid action at the present session. As the matter rests, it can either consider the subject now, or postpone it till next winter, as may be deemed expedient.

JUSTICE.

We publish the foregoing plea for Mr. Roosevelt, by a political and personal friend, with pleasure, and stand corrected with regard to Mr. R.'s course in Committee. Our Correspondent states facts which we had overlooked or forgotten. But we submit to any man of sense that his explanation of Mr. R.'s vote in the House is an utter failure. The motion to lay on the table the 'inexpedient' resolution was made as the only one which would cut off debate and bring the House to a direct vote on the matter. It was a test question, carried by about the vote which the friends of a Bankrupt Law have commanded on other occasions. On that question Mr. Roosevelt voted with the enemies of a Bankrupt Law, and in full accordance with the line of conduct dictated by the Globe, Standard, Albany Argus, and all the leading organs of his party. No explanations can mend the matter—it is too plain.

The ship Akbar, just arrived from Canton, sailed from Boston Nov. 17th, 1839, and was absent of course, 202 months, during most of which time she has been freighted between Canton, Singapore, and other ports in the Indian Ocean, and has cleared nearly \$200,000 for her owners, who are merchants of Boston.

There is a base article in the last Sun defaming and vilifying THE NEW WORLD in a series of assertions which we know to be falsehoods. It is false that The World exchanges matter with or borrows a line from any other paper, as any one may see at a glance in the columns being of a peculiar width. It is false that its prospects are "flat," or any thing like it; we know that its circulation is now over 20,000 copies and rapidly increasing, while its net receipts are over \$20,000 per week, and its profits at least \$200. We know that the last week's edition of that paper was 21,120 copies; and while we would not disparage the journals dragged into connection with it by the Sun, we feel confident that neither of them prints so many copies by thousands. If we mistake in this respect, we will gladly correct it, but what we say of The World we say from absolute knowledge. The viper of The Sun but gnaws a fly in smothering it.

## Saratoga—Fashion—Railroads, &amp;c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 4.

There has been no time for several years when this celebrated watering-place has been as crowded, so early in the season, as it is at present. The middle of August—when the Dog-Star rages with most unlimited power—is the time, you know, when the great rush takes place; but even now every Hotel in the place is very full, and many of those who come in from day to day are under the necessity of seeking lodgings with private families or in the neighboring country. Stage coaches came in from the North to-day filled with passengers, not one of whom could even obtain dinner at the United States Hotel, and what success they had at the others I cannot say. Rotation in dignity and patronage is the rule with the Hotels here: each Season has its own fashionable house. One year Congress Hall will be crowded; the next, perhaps, it will be nearly deserted, and some other will succeed to its business and *et cetera*. The United States is the 'crack' Hotel this Season. As soon as the Season commenced, it was fitted up at once, and from that time to this it has been with the greatest difficulty that a berth can be obtained. None of the Hotels now, however, are in any lack of support. As usual, Balls, Parties, &c. are held every night. The largest one thus far was at the United States Hotel, on last Friday evening.

I would advise all in your city who meditate a flight hither by all means not to come by way of Schenectady. The railroad from that place to this is very fatiguing; the rails are uneven and the journey is, but slightly preferable to one by stage coach; and if there was ever a railroad section more wretchedly managed than that from Albany to Schenectady, Heaven deliver me from ever knowing it. The first movement is an intolerable nuisance: you are drawn at a snail's pace by what pass for horses for some three miles from the city, when, if you are in the foremost car, you must wait for the arrival of some half dozen others, each of which, in coming up, gives the one in which you are seated a most unceremonious and neck-breaking salutation, which will pass (pardoning the wretched pun,) for a *bumper*. After being thus knocked about and tormented for nearly an hour you are taken at a tolerable rate over a rough road to within two miles of Schenectady. Here part of the train (if it be long,) must wait until the other is let down the plane, when it has its turn and is taken from the foot to the city by horses over a rickety bridge and at a slow and most tedious pace. The route by Troy is greatly to be preferred.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—The old line steamboats are now running from New-Haven to Hartford, and *vice versa*, for 124 cents, stopping at the usual landing places. The fare from this City to New-Haven is also reduced to one shilling. By taking passage to New-Haven, and thence to Hartford, you may go the whole distance for 25 cents.

JOHN HAWKINS, the Temperance Apostle, returned to Boston on Wednesday from Maine, where he had been 20 days, delivered 36 Lectures, and raised up a mighty army of Temperance men.

MR. JOSHUA DATES, the English banker, will return to England in the Great Western, which leaves at 12 o'clock to-day.

SPEED.—A train of cars on the London and Birmingham Railroad recently performed the distance of 1124 miles in two hours and fifty-seven minutes.

A Norwalk paper states that some malicious individuals have undertaken to regulate that community according to their own notions of justice. They have commenced their nocturnal depredations by breaking windows, girdling fruit and ornamental trees, pulling out grafts, &c. The citizens held a meeting a few days since, to devise ways and means for their own protection. It is stated that, in one instance, a man's house was fired into at the doors and windows.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—A negro named Lytleton has been sentenced, at New-Orleans, to receive seventy-five lashes upon his bare back, and to wear an iron collar with THREE prongs around his neck for three months, for striking a white man! Since the late rumor of an attempt at insurrection, the people of New-Orleans have been very much incensed against the blacks, and seem determined to proceed with needless severity against those who offend.

A young man calling himself John A. Bowman, between 17 and 18 years of age, was arrested in Boston a few days since, on a charge of forging the name of Elmer Townsend, a leather dealer, to three or four orders. He is said to be from Vermont. Bail was required in \$1,000, to take his trial at the Municipal Court.

A 'white negro' is now being exhibited at the Lowell Museum. He is eight years old, born of black parents in Georgia, and is lighter than most white people. His hair is also white; yet in every act and feature he is represented to be a perfect negro.

The Litchfield Enquirer states that an Irishman named Lindsay was instantly killed on the Housatonic Railroad at Newtown on Monday last. The car passed diagonally across his breast, crushing him in a most shocking manner.

The Michigan City (Ind.) Gazette complains that vessels cannot be procured to take away the mountains of Flour, Pork, and other Produce now accumulated there and seeking an Eastern Market.

The Louisville Advertiser says it is rumored that Gen. Gaines will refuse to obey orders from Gen. Scott.

THE FEMALE SAILOR.—We have some further particulars in relation to the female who was for several days on board the Algonquin in the disguise of a boy. She resided about ten miles from Glasgow, Scotland, and according to her own account, was treated so harshly by a step-father that she determined at any and every risk to leave the country. She started from home with but little money and few clothes. The latter she sold and obtained a boy's suit. She was in Liverpool several days looking out for a vessel, and during the whole time readily succeeded in deceiving those with whom she came in contact as to her true character. She got on board the Algonquin without the knowledge of her officers, and did not make her appearance until the vessel was fully under way. She then presented herself, and said she had been a drummer in a Scotch regiment, and was treated with such severity that she determined to make her escape. For the first few days she mingled freely with the sailors, and once or twice slept in a berth with one without the slightest suspicion on his part as to the sex of his companion. Indeed, she is described as decorous in her manner, modest in her deportment, and exceedingly anxious to avoid any thing improper, either in language or in action. At home, she was employed as a housemaid at a shilling per week. Several persons who have conversed with her, state that the impression made by her answers and deportment was quite favorable. She is not handsome, but has a healthy appearance, with a frank, good-humored face. No love story is connected with her adventure. She has already obtained employment in a respectable family in this city, and appears delighted with her situation. On shipboard she went aloft several times, and was nimble, active and fearless. She had no clothes whatever but the dress she wore. Capt. Turley's conduct to her, while on board, was humane and praiseworthy throughout.

GRAND AND NOVEL EXHIBITION OF THE STUPENDOUS FEATS OF NIGARA, WITH REAL WATER.—On Monday morning next at 10 o'clock the above exhibition will re-open. It will be continued during every day and evening during the season at the American Academy of Fine Arts in Barclay st., three doors below the Astor House. All our most eminent editors and divines, who have seen it, pronounce it one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age. This exhibition is splendid beyond description or imagination, and it is hoped will be found worthy of public patronage. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

## IMPRISONMENT OF VAGRANTS.

OPINION OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

The summary imprisonment of dissolute and vicious persons by our Police Justices under a general charge of Vagrancy has deservedly attracted much attention from the Bar and the Public. On the one hand, it has been claimed as necessary to the preservation of Morality and Order; on the other, denounced as dangerous to personal liberty. It must be obvious to all that such a process is liable to the grossest abuses, and ought to be very carefully guarded; while, as a prop to Public Morals, it seems to us an exceedingly imperfect and unsafe one.

A case of this kind came up before the Court of Sessions yesterday, in which, after hearing Judge Lynch delivered the Opinion of the Court, as follows:

Court of Sessions.—In the matter of Melinda Hoag, on Habeas Corpus. Opinion of Judge Lynch.

The prisoner is brought before me on a Habeas Corpus directed to the Keeper of the City Prison, to which he has returned that he detains her by virtue of a commitment which is in the words following: CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—By George W. Matseil, Esq., one of the Special Justices for preserving the peace in the City of New-York, to the Constables and Marshals of said City, and every of them, and to the Keeper of the Penitentiary, of the City of New-York: These are in the name of the People of the State of New-York to command you, the said Constables, Marshals, or Keeper, to convey to the said Penitentiary the body of Melinda Hoag, who stands charged before me with being a vagrant, viz. an idle person and a common prostitute, who, not having visible means to maintain herself, lives without lawful employment, and who, if she maintain herself, lives without lawful employment. And you, the said Keeper, are hereby commanded to receive into custody, in the said Penitentiary, the body of the said Melinda, and her safely keep for the space of six months, or until she shall be these delivered by our court of law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Copy. (Signed) G. W. MATSEIL.

The counsel for the prisoner contends that the prisoner should be discharged on the ground that the commitment is void for defects appearing on the face of it.

1st. That the signature is by Geo. W. Matseil, without stating his official capacity.

2d. That the offence of which the prisoner is convicted is not stated with sufficient precision and is not within the terms of any statute defining what constitutes a vagrant.

3d. That there is no seal to the warrant, although it is stated that it is under seal.

4th. That it does not appear by the commitment whether it was upon confession of the party or competent testimony, and that if so, the names of the witnesses and their testimony should have been stated.

5th. That there is no statement of any adjudication that the prisoner was an improper person to be sent to the House of Correction.

1. There is no force in the first objection. In the body of the commitment George W. Matseil is described as one of the Special Justices for preserving the Peace in the City of New-York, which is a sufficient authority, and it was not necessary to affix to his signature his official character.

2. The offence stated in the commitment is that the prisoner is a vagrant, viz. an idle person and a common prostitute, who, not having visible means to maintain herself, lives without lawful employment. As the Justice has undertaken to define in the words of the statute, it must appear to be one of the cases which is specified by the statute, and it appears that it is not in any of the cases so specified, not only the commitment but the conviction itself would be void.

By the 3rd sec. of the act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the City of New-York and the Police of the City of New-York, passed 1835, it is declared that "all common prostitutes who have no lawful employment whereby to maintain themselves, are vagrants," and in a previous conviction, he committed, if not a notorious offender, and he is a proper object for such relief to one who is committed to the House of Correction for the like time.

It is obvious that the offence stated is made up partly of a charge under one and partly under the other of these laws, and if it could stand as a conviction for the offence of the offence, it is not a part of the description of the offence, (which I very much doubt,) still there would be an insuperable difficulty in the way of supporting the commitment. If we should reject the words, "an idle person" and "a common prostitute," the offence described would come within the description of the offence of vagrancy, and the commitment would be valid.

3. The objection of the want of a seal is not well taken. The statute only requires that the commitment should be under the hand of the Magistrate, and the words "and seal" may be rejected as surplusage.

4. It is not necessary in a commitment of this kind to state the evidence or the facts in detail, or the names of the witnesses, although it is indispensably necessary to be inserted in the record of the conviction. It is sufficient to state the offence of which the prisoner is convicted, and that the party has been convicted by a person having authority for that purpose. 12 Ast 69 52.

There is one other objection which I consider fatal as to the validity of this commitment.

The prisoner was regularly convicted as a vagrant, the punishment to be inflicted is in the alternative, if she is not a notorious offender, &c. she is to be sent to the House of Correction, otherwise to the Penitentiary. It is well settled that where imprisonment is inflicted by the statute as an alternative punishment, or where there is a discretion to commit either to one place or to another for a time not exceeding a particular period, or to another place for the like time, the commitment ought to notice that fact, 1 Lord Raymond, 545; 115 on convictions, 189. And in a case in 21 Burrows's Reports, 1165, the Court lay down the rule emphatically that where the commitment is discretionary as to length of time or as to place, there must be an adjudication of the Court, and the commitment must be so framed.

The Court said it was a conviction without a judgment. The time and the duration of the commitment ought to be ascertained upon the conviction. A conviction is equal to a verdict and judgment. But this is a verdict without a judgment. The object of the commitment taken by the Court is to send the prisoner to the House of Correction.

An examination of the proceedings in the Police Court in this case, as well as some experience in other cases, has satisfied me that an idea prevails that in the administration of justice in inferior tribunals, and in cases of this kind, it is only necessary to have in view the substantial end of justice, and that a regard to forms is not essential. This I consider to be a radical error. The power of a Justice to commit a person to prison upon conviction without the intervention of a jury, is a power which is liable to all the abuses growing out of an ignorance of duty on the part of the Magistrate, and of prejudice or personal dislike, or out of interested motives, and it ought to be sedulously watched by requiring a strict adherence to those forms of law which have been wisely provided to guard against such abuses. The discretion of the Magistrate is to be exercised only upon the necessity of the case, intended rather to provide for the wants or necessities of the Vagrant than as a punishment, and use punishment only so far as it is necessary to compel the idle and dissipated to provide for their own maintenance. The force of the law is to be maintained, and the Magistrate is to be satisfied that the conviction and the sentence are justified by the facts of the case, and that the punishment is not excessive.

The proper forms are to be found in books of established precedents, and have no doubt that, if the arduous duties of the District Attorney will permit, he would cheerfully give such advice as would enable the Magistrates in the Police Office to adopt proper forms, and enable them to perform their duties in a manner which will be free from objection.

The commitment in this case being void for the reasons I have stated, I order that the prisoner be discharged from custody thereof, and direct the Keeper of the City Prison to discharge her accordingly.

CHAPMAN'S MAGIC RAZOR STROP.—The following directions should be carefully observed, viz: The hone is to be used when the razor has a round and thick edge, which may be easily determined by the difficulty experienced in shaving closely. Lay your razor flat on the hone, press lightly and propel it against the edge and give the usual motion used in honing.

After use, wipe the hone with a woollen rag to remove the fine particles of steel, which have a tendency to fill up the pores if allowed to remain.

Directions for Strapping on 2, 3 and 4-Lay your razor flat, press lightly, and draw it from heel to point, not against the edge, as in honing, but in the usual manner. In the process of strapping, draw the edge of the razor a few times across the thumb nail, and it passes over smoothly, it is fit for use; if not, continue to strap on.

No. 4. Five minutes is ample time for putting a dull razor in perfect order. Retail prices 50 cents to \$1.50—warranted to please, or the money returned.

Particular Notice.—Those persons having furniture of any description to dispose of, or who are breaking up house-keeping, will find a ready sale for any portion or all of their goods, by sending their address, or calling upon the subscriber. Goods to any amount purchased.

102 William-street.

Price Reduced to \$3.00.—Daguerreotype Portraits taken inimitable style, in from 10 to 40 seconds, at the corner of Broadway and Park Place—entrance in Park Place.

174 1st

## City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Aug. 6.—Before Judge Betts. Daniel Snow, master, and William T. Green, mate, of the schr. Mogni, were put upon their trial for battery on a charge of scuttling and endeavoring to sink and destroy said vessel, and abandoning her on the 16th May last. The evidence for the prosecution as furnished by Lyman French, a seaman, and by the steward of the vessel, and by Capt. French, proved that there was something suspicious in the conduct of the vessel in keeping the vessel under light sail, also in ordering two canvas bags to be made, and finally abandoning the vessel, &c. when near port, without any immediate necessity. And also that an anchor and a half inches in diameter was found under or behind the Capt. and a witness to let it in the water for the purpose of sinking the vessel, besides various other suspicious circumstances. The vessel, it appeared, had left this port for St. Mary's, thence proceeded to Jamaica, thence to Tobacco and thence to New York, and off the coast of New-Jersey was abandoned. It was elicited from the witnesses that the vessel, loaded with coal, was under way, and also looked much worse on her homeward or outward voyage. It was also proved that Capt. Snow had been several years in the employ of the owners of the vessel, and that he sustained an excellent previous character. The case, which involves the life of the accused, was at a late hour last night submitted to the jury, who in five minutes returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

COURT OF SESSIONS, August 6.—Before Judges Lynch and Noah and Alderman Benson and Williams.

The trial of Henry E. Mangels, a German with an arm, for forgery in the trial of a counterfeit \$3 bill on the Farmers' Bank of Troy. The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

Philip McKiernan was tried for an assault and battery with a horrible intent on his own daughter, a girl of 14 years of age, who was a younger brother. The jury, after a long absence, came to a verdict, and said they could not agree, and were discharged.

Mary Hawkins was tried for grand larceny, stealing eight silver watches and other articles worth together \$80, from Hanson and Samuel H. Hart, of No. 10 Hudson-street, on the 13th July last. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was committed to a good character. The jury found her guilty of petit larceny only and she was remanded for sentence.

Christoph Flannoff, a German, was tried for grand larceny, stealing gold and silver watches, worth \$40, from George Seaworth, of No. 161 Washington-street, on the 13th July last. The jury found the prisoner guilty of petit larceny only, and the Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

John W. Steinberg, a German, was tried for grand larceny, stealing \$143 in money and a gold watch and chain, with other articles, worth together \$185, from Casper Baskin, of No. 23 Pitt-st., on the 6th of June, on the 5th of July last. Officers Horn and Tappan recovered a parcel of \$100 of the money, besides some other articles, of the prisoner, who confessed his guilt, and said he was aided by another man. The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for 3 years.

James Williams and Franklin T. Rollins, boys, were tried for petit larceny, stealing a watch, chain and seal, worth together \$23, from Abraham Morris, of the town of Green, Chenango County, on the 1st of August. Verdict guilty, and the Court sentenced them to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

POLICE OFFICE.—Stabbing.—A quarrel ensued between a young man named Whitehouse and his landlord, Charleston, 91 Roosevelt-st., in which the latter was attacked with a dirk and was wounded in the chest. Complaint was made at the Police Office and yesterday officers Horn and Barber proceeded to arrest Whitehouse, who attacked them fiercely, with a dirk. He was secured, and a pair of pistols, loaded to the muzzle, taken from him. He was lodged in prison.

Placing into a Ship.—A man named James Wright was arrested and lodged in the watch-house at half after one o'clock yesterday morning for breaking into the cabin of the packet-ship Liverpool, lying at the foot of Beekman-st. with intent to steal, for which he was sent to prison.

Assault.—George A. Haley was arrested for grossly assaulting Mary Kelly, 129 Anthony-st.

John Martin, a boy, was arrested and committed for stealing a two-poulet watch from William B. Kelly, who was lodged in the watch-house on Thursday, night, and yesterday sent to prison, for stealing a coat from Peter Baker.

William Allen was also arrested and imprisoned for stealing goods from a store in the Bowery.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 25 Cross-street on the body of Maria Khlition, aged 1 year and 10 months. Verdict, died of Marasmus.

Also, at the house of Jones Kockenburger, No. 276 Stanton-street, on the body of his infant daughter. Verdict, died of Cholera Infantum.

The Coroner was also called, at a late hour, to pier No. 1 North River, to hold an inquest on the son of Mr. Van Jetter, who, a few days since, was unhappily drowned, and his body yesterday recovered. The result did not reach us last evening.

THE NEW WORLD TRIUMPHANT!

New Part of Charles O'Malley—Two Engravings!

The Proprietors of THE NEW WORLD have the gratification to announce the following rich table of Contents for this week's paper, in accordance with their intention to publish the best NEWSPAPER in AMERICA.

Contents for August 7:

1. CHARLES O'MALLEY—the August Part entire—received by the Académie, in advance of the Dublin issue, will be given EXCLUSIVELY to the NEW WORLD. This is one of the best parts which has yet appeared; and for love, war, fun and adventure, would crack the sides of a stone with merriment.

2. NEW NOVEL BY JAMES—Review and Extracts from James' New Novel, "The Ancient Regime," which will shortly be published by the Harpers.

3. SHAKESPEARE'S FEMALE CHARACTERS.—With an exquisite Engraving on wood.

4. BARNARD RUDY—Two new Chapters, with one of the original illustrations, engraved expressly for this week's paper.

5. THE RIGHT AND MORAL RELATIONS OF PROPERTY—An original article of great interest, and written with eminent ability, by E. P. Hulbert, Esq.

6. AN EVENING REVERIE—A beautiful Poem, by W. C. Bryant, Esq.

7. CITIES—AN EXTRACT from a Discourse by Rev. Dr. Channing.

8. THE ROOM OF THE HOUSEHOLD—An admirable Poem, by Miss Eliza Cook.

9. THE SCRAP BOOK.—Containing two columns of short and entertaining Miscellany.

10. FOREIGN NEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.—Received by the steam ship Acadia.

11. EDITORIALS, MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE, CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS, NEWS OF THE WEEK, &c., &c.

12. All new subscribers who pay one year will receive the FIRST VOLUME OF CHARLES O'MALLEY gratuitously. Office 30 Ann-street. Single copies 9c.

At a Special Meeting of Fire Engine No. 45, held at Yorkville, Friday, August 6th, the following Resolutions were offered by Thomas Pinckney, seconded by Gerard H. Coster, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have read with indignation the report of evidence against this Company by the Common Council on the 4th inst., on the Report of the Fire and Water Committee charging us with disorderly and disgraceful conduct, which we pronounce false and unfounded.

Resolved, That the Fire and Water Committee have been guilty of gross misapprehension in their report, and we disclaim any intention of offending the officers of the Company that charges were preferred against us.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in all the daily City papers.

HENRY A. STONE, Secretary. RUFUS PRIME, Foreman. 107 1st

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

CHAPMAN'S METALLIC HONE AND RAZOR STROP is much commended by the inventor, and from a trial of its virtues we admit that he has some reason to "crow" over it. Manufacturer 102 William-street.

Personal References given—PROOF POSITIVE.—What further proof can be required than the fact that L. L. BEALS & CO. are now applying BEALS'S HAIR RESTORATIVE to upwards of 500 persons on their own and terms?

No charge until the Hair is restored.

At the City of New-York, in this water is utterly disclaimed.

They also offer the article for sale for the benefit of those who prefer applying it themselves, which can be done with the same certainty of success in restoring the Hair, as when applied by the proprietor.

Bottles are \$1 per bottle and \$3 per jar. For sale wholesale and retail. L. L. BEALS & CO., 161 Broadway, up stairs.

The Ladies are informed that they can obtain the RESTORATIVE at the LADIES' DEPOSITORY, 438 Broadway. 207 2d

Payment of the Check and Certificate of Deposit, stolen from Mr. Leime at Haggerty's Auction Room, having been stopped, the bill will be paid to any one else than the owner. If the Pocket bill, checks and pay rs are returned through the Post Office to Jacob Little & Co. Wall-st. the money may be retained. 207 2d

To the Citizens of Newark.—The Subscriber, original inventor of the much celebrated Incomparable Mineral TERTH, respectfully informs the Public and his numerous patrons, that, having been repeatedly solicited in this city, notwithstanding the many calls upon him in New-York, he has arranged to so that he can attend to their calls two or three times a week